

for insulin self-administration in order to timely control blood glucose levels at different dietary stages occurring throughout the day. This optimum timing for insulin self-administration is dependent on the insulin type or types favored by the patient (regular insulin or lispro insulin). It is the device-inputted physiologic parameters of the different insulin types, upon being processed by the device in consideration of glucose levels that renders to the patient the best-predicted schedule for implementing insulin self-administration. When insulin is injected depends on the physiological kinetics of the particular insulin injected (regular pig insulin vs. zinc and protamine complexed insulin). These differential kinetics is expressed as  $F_k$ , or insulin action values, and is clearly demonstrated in the comparative plots of Figure 5, showing the clearance rate differences between "regular" 42 vs. "fast acting" 44 insulin. Thus it is the device, the inputted glucose levels, and the inputted insulin type physiologic parameters, which together cooperatively achieves the major objectives of the invention.

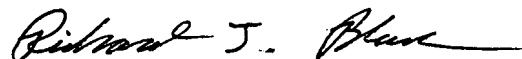
The foregoing forms the basis that reconsideration of the claims provisionally elected, *supra*, and the restriction of claims 7-10, 16, 20-23, 30-31, 38-39, and 48-50, along with associated Figures 5-6 (a and b), is hereby requested.

### CONCLUSION

If the examiner has questions, the examiner is invited to contact the applicant's attorney listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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